

EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN.
Evening Edition

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C. F. HAYES, Business Manager,
JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911

THE ENEMY OF HIS RACE.

The greatest enemy of the French-speaking citizen of the Dominion to-day is not the intolerant man of another race or religion, but the man who poses in politics as the particular friend and champion of the French-speaking race. Mr. Henri Bourassa is doing more for the destruction of the future of the race to which he belongs than any other man in Canada. Posing as the champion of that race in matters political—and to some extent also in matters religious—he is fastening upon his compatriots an allegation both odious and libellous, and is trying to lead them into a course which, if successful, must make for their future exclusion from leadership in the affairs of their country. The aim of Mr. Bourassa, as explained by himself, is to make Quebec a kind of national political nuisance. He proceeds upon the assumption that the interests and aims of the people of Quebec are different from the aims and interests of the other people in Canada. They, he holds, do not and should not look with favor upon any movement which tends to strengthen the bonds of the Empire of which Canada is a part, and they should cherish the ideal of breaking away from Great Britain when opportunity offers and of founding a separate and independent nation. His initial proposition is that the French-speaking people of Canada are not loyal; that they do not in reality approve the place their country occupies as part of a great Empire, and that they await only an opportunity to sever their relations with the Old Land and set up an independent—and necessarily an insignificant—nation of their own. That assumption is a libel of the most undeserved and most mischievous character. Who had Canada for England when England could not hold it for herself? When the newly independent English colonies along the Atlantic seaboard had set up for themselves, and invited the newly captured Canada to throw in its lot with them? Who was it turned back the army of Montgomery, and broke the power of the invading by the troops of the young English-speaking republic? And from that day to this, on what occasion have the French-speaking people of Canada given to any man a just right to assail their faithfulness to their country and to the Empire of which it is a part? Fire-brands there have been of the Bourassa type, of course, but firebrands there have been in other provinces, and it is no more fair or honest to judge the French-speaking people by these exceptions than to judge the people of the other provinces by the fiery and irresponsible spirits which have appeared among them from time to time. No people in the world have observed more faithfully than have the people of Quebec the terms and the spirit of an honorable treaty. And yet what is the meaning of the whole campaign of Mr. Bourassa but that the French-speaking people of Canada are traitors at heart; unwilling to do what any reasonable-minded man must see to be the duty of Canada under the circumstances, and only awaiting a time when Great Britain shall be embroiled in foreign wars to sever the bonds of Empire, to break faith with the country which has kept faith with them, and to set themselves in array against their fellow-countrymen—even to the extent, it is necessary to suppose, of resorting to war if necessary to carry their treason to its conclusion?

But the injury Mr. Bourassa is doing his compatriots is not limited to the libel he is fastening upon them. He is injuring them also in the practical way of making it harder for them in future to occupy the place in the government of their country to which their numbers, their intelligence, and

the extent of the interests they have at stake, entitle them. The plan of Mr. Bourassa is to set the French-speaking people aside from all others in Canada—and in antagonism to them. It follows that Mr. Bourassa cannot succeed in this without also succeeding in another direction. If he should set the French-speaking section of Canada against all the rest, he must also set all the rest of Canada against the French-speaking section. To the extent to which he may succeed in isolating his compatriots from the general public of the Dominion, and of setting them against the whole other portion of the community, to that extent must he succeed in setting all the other races and creeds in Canada in a solid body against those whose course he professes to champion. Suppose he should succeed—as his aim is—in electing sometime a sufficiently large number of his followers to Parliament to enable him to put one Government out and another in, and to make himself dictator of the country's politics—what would happen? What could happen but that the Canadian people other than French-speaking would become welded together in a solid body, bound to repel the domination of Mr. Bourassa, and in the end certain to break his power and free the country from his dictation? And in that event what would be the situation of the French-speaking Canadian? He would be an outcast in the country where his forefathers were the pathfinders and in which the priests of his religion carried the gospel of civilization to the aborigines. He would be suspected by all, trusted by none, and denied all hope or chance of taking the part he should take in the common task of working out the destinies of the country to which he has contributed so much and in whose prosperity and welfare his own fortunes are absolutely involved. To put it plainly: if Mr. Bourassa should be successful in the plan he is following and with the principles he is teaching, what chance would there be that another French-speaking Roman Catholic would ever become premier of the Dominion? For the sake of his own glorification this man is barring against his party for all future time the door to high service and broad distinction in the affairs of their country.

The reciprocity agreement is not founded upon the claim that all kinds of farm products are always higher in all parts of the United States than in all parts of Canada. Such claim no man could establish, for only under abnormal circumstances would such be the case. During the civil war probably all classes of farm products were higher in every part of the United States than in any part of Canada. But there is not always a civil war in progress, and to insist that reciprocity is valueless unless abnormal conditions can be shown to be normal conditions is absurd. Quite as absurd as to call upon the Antis to prove that at no time is any kind of farm product worth more to the farmer in any part of the United States than in any part of Canada. Such generalizations are impossible, and those who resort to them on one side or the other are foolish. The basis of the agreement is that in a general way, and taking one year with another, the farmer's selling price must be stronger and steadier in a country with 90 millions of population than in a country with less than one-tenth as many people and of the same area. Under abnormal conditions the price for a certain kind of farm products may be higher at Vegreville or Red Deer than at Edmonton, but on the average, prices are higher in Edmonton, for the reason that population here is more dense. For the same reason the farmer's prices in the United States must in the long run rule higher and rule steadily than in Canada.

Neither Mr. Borden nor any competent judge on that side of the fence has advanced a belief that Mr. Bourassa can win without the assistance of Mr. Bourassa; and the assistance of Mr. Bourassa can be got on only one condition—that Mr. Borden do what Mr. Bourassa dictates in so far as the main Nationalist doctrines are concerned. The basic doctrine of the Nationalists is that Canada should do nothing to strength-

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en on the bonds of Empire, and should break away from the Empire whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. Is that the idea of the "Englishmen" for whose vote such an appeal is being made on the ground of loyalty? "Vote for Bourassa and save the Empire," is an argument that can only be addressed to men who are thought to be ignorant of the political situation of the country in which they live, and of the aims of the Nationalists. The Anti appeal to the Englishman is possible only by men who put the Englishman down for an ignoramus.

The Mail and Empire thinks it "barbarous" for the Globe to disclose the fact that Mr. W. K. George and Mr. W. K. McNaught—two of Toronto's loudest howlers about the American Trusts—each made a fortune by selling out their manufacturing plants to these same Trusts, and that these two gentlemen are kept as presidents of the Trust-owned concerns merely to give them a "really truly" Canadian appearance, and to thus make possible an appeal to the loyalty of Canadian people to keep up the tariff—lest the wicked United States Trusts buy up Canadian concerns. What the Mail likely means is that the disclosure was torture for the gentlemen concerned. That perhaps is true enough, and if the effect is to silence the hypocritical howling of a few score more United States owned Canadian captains of industry the country will suffer nothing, either in economic welfare, in national sentiment, or in self-respect.

The Newfoundlanders are said to look with envy upon the advantages the people of the Maritime Provinces will secure through the reciprocity arrangement, and a movement among them looking to union with the Dominion is reported as a probable consequence of the passage of the agreement. There is, in the circumstances, reason for putting some faith in the report. With the Newfoundlanders wanting free access to the United States markets for their fish, as the Maritimers of Canada will secure under reciprocity—and with a Government at Ottawa willing to make a fair bargain in financial matters, the prospect of "rounding out" the Dominion by taking in the oldest British colony on the continent looks better than it has since the

Mr. BORDEN'S QUERIES ALLIES.

Mr. Bourassa, speaking at Borden, said there was no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had concluded that a policy of separation from Canada was at the disposal of the British Admiralty, and had therefore tried to Canada to bring about a separation of the Empire. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh said: "When Britain was at war, Canada was not, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the same attitude at the last Imperial Conference."

Canada was not a nation. Why should the French-speaking people accept its responsibility? The Government of Quebec offers a choice to the men who will kill wolves," he said.

The Laurier Government offers a choice to the men from their districts to either become a Canadian or a warrior," he continued.

The Nationalist victory in Britain and the Athabasca had compelled R. L. Bowden to reconsider his position on the navy, and the men were won over to the idea that the navy must be built.

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consider his policy and make him more responsible for the navy.

This was proven by the decision of the Conservative candidates in Borden, who had agreed to support him.

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Fall Announcement And Opening

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HE FALL OPENING of 1911 will be held THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th inst. Our big, truthful portrayals of the correct fashion tendencies of the season are invaluable to every lady who desires to be stylishly dressed. It is a splendid exhibit—pleasing to the sense of the beautiful—and affording correct first-hand fashion information that you would not part with for the world.

New Season's Millinery

A Special Feature of the Opening

There is certainly a dazzling array of the new season's most desirable shapes. We describe three as follows, but certainly a visit is preferable to any description we can print.

Immensely Large Picture Shape

of black satin with flat dome crown and broad brim turned up abruptly at side front and faced with black velvet. Crown is trimmed with Padua green and black bead band, finished with bear rosettes. A huge spray of white feathers "Plumes" mounted with white heron head and black heron spray arranged swastika across the front according the gariture.

Small Shape with Pointed Sugar Loaf Crown

and narrow brim turned up in profile effect to display velvet fasting. Crown is covered with six rows of black silk fringe, large bro-toed wing in black and king blue posed at left side forms the sole trimming.

Voluminous Dress Hat

In old satin faced with black velvet just above the brim which keeps close to the crown at the front. The brim is narrow, flaring out into a more dent at the sides. An exquisite bouquet of black uncured ostrich feathers and black panne velvet around crown with a large wing at back constitutes the trimming.

(Second Floor)

Fur Department

See our Fur Coats in rat, seal, pony, etc. in the newest styles and at special prices. Suits in mink, fox, seal with various trimming appearing in the latest imports, white fox and many others in all the newest shapes in capesines, long straight effects, etc. For-lined Coats and Trimmed Coats at moderate prices.

New Cloth Coats

We have a large range of long coats in all colors and styles, comfortable facing including one of the favorite shawl collar with the fur at the neck and a pretty finish to a most comfortable coat.

Fashionable Suit Display

Our Ladies' Suits are finer than ever and the plain tailored manishi styles a favorite as beforetofore. We have also many beautiful things in "fancy" trimmed suits in tweeds, serges and velvets.

Dresses in Splendid Variety

Pretty cloth dresses in blue, brown, green, red, black and shawl's check at prices from \$10.95 up. Silk and velvet dresses in a large range of beautiful evening gowns in pretty delicate shades in silk, silk with net overlays, and silk with chiffon overdress in prices from \$25.00 to \$85.00.

Children's Coats and Dresses

Do not fail to see our new line of Children's Winter Coats in heavy ribbed cloth, homespun, tweeds, etc., in grey, green, navy and red—all sizes from 6 to 13 years. Also nice comfortable dresses in serges and tweeds, colors of blue, brown, red and sheep-herd checks in sizes 3 to 11 years. (Second Floor)

New Fall Dress Goods, New Fall Silks, New Fall Velvets and Velvetines

An authoritative exhibition of new Fall, 1911, merchandise from the great houses of beat markets, beat makers and dressers and best dressers in the world. All the latest styles of imported wool piece goods and silks, all the latest styles of embroidery, lace, etc. Your inspection is invited. We have ever received at our store the largest number of inquiries concerning what was placed late stocks this week, making our stock of dress goods and silks the largest in the city. The following are a few of the most popular fall dresses and silks. The entire stock of new fall materials are at your disposal. Any sample will be glad to quote prices and submit you samples.

Tweeds

occupy the most popular position of all the dress or suit fabrics shown. Our stock of tweeds in medium and heavy weights is most complete, ranging in price from 75c up to \$2.25 yard.

Our Special Range

of suit and coat tweeds (many coming in the exclusive lengths) is particularly emphasized as to price, quality and popularity for fall. Per yard \$1.25.

Broadcloths

come second in order of popularity and in view of the fact we have made a special purchase of imported Sedan finished broadcloths in rich pastel colors. Per yard, \$1.50.

Black Dress Goods

have always received our undivided attention, but we cannot state the selection is large and the values better than ever. Includes black and white, black and white striped cloths, figured silk creponnes, fancy marquises, etc. Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Silks and Evening Wear

importing ladies' silks, including some of the exclusive French silks shown. The exclusive linings in the newest Persian colorings. Your inspection is invited off the above lengths on Thursday morning. Special per gown length, \$18.50. (First Floor)

The Acme Co. Ltd.
JASPER AVENUE AND SECOND STREET

BULLETIN

"BIG FOUR" LEAGUE RUGBY FOR ALBERTA

PROPOSITION MADE BY COUNTRY RUGBY
SOCIETY OF ALBERTA
TO THE GOVERNMENT
TO FORM A BIG FOUR LEAGUE

Special to the Bulletin
CALGARY, Sept. 12.—The Alberta Country Rugby League, composed of 12 clubs, has submitted a proposition to the government to form a "Big Four" league.

The return match versus the Gulf Coast team was played at the University of Alberta on Saturday night. The two who made any headway were Hardisty and Lovell, having 10 and 11 respectively.

For the Cricket Club Hardisty, Lovell and McLaughlin, the two who made the most progress, had 10 and 11 respectively. The batting was good, but the fielding was poor.

The following are the results of the games of the preliminary round:

Gulf Coast vs. Alberta, 10-11.
Anderson vs. Hardisty & Morris, 10-11.
Watson vs. Morris, 10-11.
Dixon vs. Morris, 10-11.

Douglas vs. Hardisty, 10-11.

Christie vs. Morris, 10-11.

Extrax vs. Hardisty, 10-11.

Total—Gulf Coast Cricket Club
vs. Alberta Cricket Club, 10-11.

At the end of the first half of the season, the Alberta team had won all their league games instead of only one win in the first half of the season.

It is now time for the second half of the season, and the Alberta team is looking forward to two strong teams.

Mr. Murphy pretends for a moment that he has no time to go to Ontario, but he will be there to meet us at Lake Ontario.

The Alberta Big Four League is interested in Rugby. Rugby should be elevated to a higher position in the Province of Alberta.

GET IT AT THE BAY!



Watches that
Keep Time

We carry a wide selection
of fine first quality
watches, and are prepared to
supply you with a good time
at very moderate cost.

It will pay you to call
upon us when thinking of a
new watch.

ASHBROS.
Diamond Hall,
12 Jasper Ave. West

942 BROADWAY



"Hand Him a Good One"
—if he's a friend of yours. He'll come back
for more" everytime, if you're "trying him"
out" on.

Black Cat
10 CIGARETTES 10c.

Here's a Virginia-reared, Canadian-trained cigarette with a price "walla-walla" that all other brands ones hanging on the ropes seem big for money.

Mild without being weak, the Black Cat counts friends among sportsmen and gentlemen every where.

Ten cents will give you an introduction.

At All Good Tobacconists.

CARRERS & MARCIANUS CIGARETTES, Limited, Montreal, Quebec

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE NEWS OF ALL SPORTS

GOLF CLUB DEFEATED BY EDMONTON E.C.

Alberta Match Handicapped by Poor Weather

Edmonton, Sept. 12.—The Golf Club defeated the Edmonton E.C. by 10 to 8 in the first match of the season.

The return match versus the Gulf Coast team was played at the University of Alberta on Saturday night. The two who made any headway were Hardisty and Lovell, having 10 and 11 respectively.

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The Alberta Big Four League is interested in Rugby. Rugby should be elevated to a higher position in the Province of Alberta.

N.L. RESCINDED MURPHY'S DECISION

Official Order Five and Half Minutes
of Interim Montreal League
Game Rescheduled Thursday Afternoon
No Spectators Will Be Admitted

Montreal, Sept. 12.—The special meeting of the Montreal League Interim committee regarding the decision of president Murphy in regard to the rescheduling of the interrupted Montreal-National League game was adjourned.

The meeting ordered that the first and a half minutes of time unplayed to be played out at the S. M. A. ground. Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, the game will be resumed.

President Peter Murphy and Jim Avanagh will be the officials as H.H. McLaughlin and Doug Lovell will be the umpires and referee in connection with the Ottawa fair.

All the clubs with the exception of the National will play against the team of president Murphy.

Manager and Secretary Resigned

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Manager McLaughlin and Secretary Fred Thompson have resigned from the club and will be replaced by that club and the manager will be run solely by the Toronto group.

Mr. Peter Murphy stated this morning that he was not satisfied as a result of the decision, but his future is uncertain.

Menary also has not decided just what he will do, but he has told Mr. Menary, Barnett, Kallis, Braden, Warden and Harshaw will be absent.

Menary will get down to the coast to play, while the other will possibly leave Monday evening.

McLarren Believes He Will Win

Packey McFarland, who hopes to repeat his record of last year, is at work training his hand and body with the champion, Al. Wolgast, which is to be held in Milwaukee, Sept. 14.

Packey says he will fight the little boxer with two strenuous rounds.

Packey says he intends to put in every bit of strength when he climbs through the ropes to meet Wolgast.

The lightweight is never far out of breath. Packey's muscles have become fatigued from his long lay off, but he has taken care of that by working McFarland's wind, however, is good.

Packey says he is not too confident in regard to this battle. He cannot figure out how there is a chance for him to win.

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Black Cat

10 CIGARETTES 10c.

Here's a Virginia-reared, Canadian-trained cigarette with a price "walla-walla" that all other brands ones hanging on the ropes seem big for money.

Mild without being weak, the Black Cat counts friends among sportsmen and gentlemen every where.

Ten cents will give you an introduction.

At All Good Tobacconists.

CARRERS & MARCIANUS CIGARETTES, Limited, Montreal, Quebec

SPORTING

AMERICANS WILL MEET THE AUSTRALIANS

Alberta Match Handicapped by Poor Weather

Edmonton, Sept. 12.—The Americans will meet the Australian team at the Second Street grounds on Saturday night.

The return match versus the Gulf Coast team will be played at the University of Alberta on Saturday night.

Two men who made any headway were Hardisty and Lovell, having 10 and 11 respectively.

For the Cricket Club Hardisty, Lovell and McLaughlin, the two who made the most progress, had 10 and 11 respectively.

The batting was good, but the fielding was poor.

The following are the results of the games of the preliminary round:

Gulf Coast vs. Alberta, 10-11.

Anderson vs. Hardisty & Morris, 10-11.

Watson vs. Morris, 10-11.

Dixon vs. Morris, 10-11.

Douglas vs. Hardisty, 10-11.

Christie vs. Morris, 10-11.

Extrax vs. Hardisty, 10-11.

Total—Gulf Coast Cricket Club
vs. Alberta Cricket Club, 10-11.

At the end of the first half of the season, the Alberta team had won all their league games instead of only one win in the first half of the season.

It is now time for the second half of the season, and the Alberta team is looking forward to two strong teams.

Mr. Murphy pretends for a moment that he has no time to go to Ontario, but he will be there to meet us at Lake Ontario.

The Alberta Big Four League is interested in Rugby. Rugby should be elevated to a higher position in the Province of Alberta.

BASEBALL IN EXHIBITION GAME

EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN

EDMONT

A Half Century Record— TETLEY'S TEA

Nothing but pure tea, rich in flavor, of best quality, has ever been packed under this name in all the 50 years TETLEY'S TEA has been on the market. The name guarantees it.

\$1.00, 70c, 60c, 50c 40c Per Pound

JOSEPH TETLEY & CO.

Ottawa

Vancouver

Rogers

Winnipeg.

MANITOBA TEACHER BRUTALLY ASSAULTED

Russian Is Now Surrounded in Woods
North Saskatchewan, Manitoba. Two
Hunting Men Set Lynchings
For Us on His Capture.

Snowflake, Man., Sept. 12.—Draught from her little school among the trees of the Peninsula Valley, brutally assaulted and then compelled to spend three hours in a cage with a ruffian who tormented her with rifle, Miss Gladys Price, the Ravelwood school teacher, recovered, exhausted, bruised and scared, after a night's shelter of a neighboring house, returned home at 10 o'clock tonight, though suffering. It was about 10 o'clock when Miss Price was able some time after returning to give a lucid and clear cut account of what had happened since her capture had been left her after morning school.

Punishment.
She was found in the school room when a man, said to be Harry Wilson, of Hazelton, N.D., suddenly appeared in the doorway, shouting and threatening at her. The little teacher refusing to obey him, she told him to go away. A struggle then ensued and Wilson hit the plucky girl over the head with a rifle butt. After carrying her off into the bush, he left her there, telling her to walk and they descended deeper into the heart of the outer bush. Here she lay, weak and exhausted, the girl spent the long night with a wretched Wilson, watching her every move and awaiting his next and first sound from her. She heard the whists of her sweetheart, Frank Patterson, while seeking her, but was unable to respond. Wilson, who was heavily right through the night, consumed immense quantities of gin, and was seen inebriated.

Incessantly the poor girl pleaded for her captor to allow her to return home, but he would not hear her pleadings. All night she moved around to keep warm and watching for a chance to make her escape. At last, after menacing, rifle in her, no response. That day come, Wilson said to take care of himself. Wilson said he was a rich man, and would reward her anything she wanted. He said it was worth hundred thousand dollars and could not be won back. Wilson remained steadfast and refused to accompany him. The gin had all been consumed by Wilson, so that when they were passing away, Wilson's cigarettes and matches also gave out. What remained much, being an inverted cigarette.

Allowed Her To Return.

At 10 o'clock this evening he finally consented to let her return home. "But don't go and tell them what was my parting adhesion," he said. "I'm going to get you again." Then telling her he intended calling all the telephone wires in the district and was to do so. Wilson then said she made her way to the farm of Jim Rion, and after resting, continued her way to Hazelton, where she had been staying, and where she rests an recuperates.

Investigating the country side signs to him Wilson's meanderings before his arrival at the little schoolhouse. He was seen near Hazelton yesterday, and when he went to a neighboring village where he stole a rifle and descended. Yesterday he was seen in Hazelton, and bought four bottles of gin, from which place he made his way to Hazelton.

Wilson is a man of about 40 years of age and is said, with assistance of two accomplices, who were also seen near Hazelton, have a claim south of the border, after which he struck north to the Manitoba district.

Wilson is said to be now a master of a few hours. A posse of two or three hundred men are hunting him, but the hunt is continuing for daylight to effect his capture. A lynching is looked up as being extremely probable.

Another Aviator Killed.
Paris, Sept. 12.—Lieut. Chotard, a pupil of the military aviation school was killed in a flying accident flight at Villacoublay. A gust of wind capsized his machine and he fell from a height of 200 feet.

REPORTS FROM CHENG TU NOT ENCOURAGING

No Word From Disturbed Chinese
Rebel for Several Days, but
Ministers Think to See It
Very Soon.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 11.—The foreign mission board of the Methodist Church of this city has been endeavoring to learn the status of its missions in West China for some days past. To a certain extent they were able to receive news from the rebels, but received, the situation has become more quiet. Yet an cablegram came from Cheng Tu, with a short announcement that All communication has been cut and nothing has been heard from the rebels since Sept. 5 up to Monday, September 11.

Word Left Cheng Tu.
Word from the Chinese states that the missionaries have left Cheng Tu and are on their way to the front. To the message sent to Chung King, the answer of the Chinese mission board, co-operation with the rebels, was given. Frank Patterson, who is a member of the Chinese mission, has been ordered to Chung King. The telegraph message was interrupted.

Word Left Cheng Tu.
Word from the Chinese states that the missionaries left a few days ago acting under orders from the consul general to the front. They are to go against all emergencies.—M. A. Brillinger.

Message From Shanghai.
To a message sent to Shanghai the following reply was sent: "The Chinese rebels are still in control of the critical area of Chang Tu, all foreigners have been ordered to Chung King. Re-

plies to your query will be given when the telegraph message is interrupted. Signed China friend Xianlong."

Communication was carried on between the Chinese and New York and Boston and the Chinese consul general to the front. There were no more encouraging, though they, too, suggested that the missionaries should remain in the rear under the protection of troops.

"Attendant" shall mean any person who, when one or more cars are loaded or unloaded, acts as an agent.

"Carrier" shall mean any railroad car loaded with live stock in the usual manner of conveyance.

"Station" shall mean any railway station at which the railway company or its representative.

"Carrier" shall mean any railroad car loaded or unloaded, whether or not the train on which the carrier is attached is stopped.

"Carrier" shall mean any railroad car loaded or unloaded conveniently, or where there is no stock yard.

"Carrier" shall mean the place where the car is loaded or unloaded.

"Carrier" shall mean the place where the car is in need of rest.

Ordering Cars.

When an application for one or more cars is received by the agent and confirmed by the company, it shall be immediately entered in a book to be kept by the company for that purpose, and the hour and date when said application was received.

(e) The place where each car is to be loaded.

(f) The hour and date when shipment is to be made.

(g) The number of each car al-

located.

The hour and date when the same is loaded.

The direction of each car.

2. Applications may be made in person, by mail or by telegram to the agent, chief manager or superintendent of the station or substation from which shipment is to be made.

3. Company shall post in an conspicuous place at each substation a notice giving the time and place for loading or shipping for cars to be loaded or shipped from such substation.

4. Company shall notify the station at which application must be made for car to be loaded and shall take full consideration the convenience of the shipper.

Allocating Cars.

All cars must be allotted by the agent and the chief manager in which the applications are received.

6. A shipper shall not put or place his car on or near a track or other place where it may be liable to fall or damage another car.

7. When the company cannot supply or find a car which it may desire to use, it may substitute box cars therefor, in the proportion of not less than one-half of the weight of every two stock cars applied for.

8. When box cars are supplied by the company, the minimum weight to be charged by the company would have been entitled to charge had stock car been used.

9. Before supplying box cars in lieu of stock cars, as provided in the preceding section, the agent available at a station or substation shall be notified first in the order of business, unless the conductor of the train hauling the car or cars to be supplied by the agent, unless an application signifies a preference for stock cars.

10. A car or car shall not be required to be loaded or shipped to the shipper to whom same is allotted, unless to do so will result in a greater loss or expense to the company than to have the car or car loaded or shipped to the shipper to whom same is allotted after the hour when shipment was to

THE BETTER PROTECTION OF THE SHIPPERS OF LIVE STOCK

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS TO PROTECT SMALL SHIPPERS AGAINST WAY FIGHTING THEM STRENUEOUSLY—SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO TAKE EVIDENCE

The regulation issued by the provincial government of Alberta, recently approved by the attorney general's department, governing the rates to be charged by the railway companies for the transportation of live stock and other matter affecting the interests of the shippers, was submitted to the commissioners of railways and other transportation by W. F. Stevens, commissioner to the railway commissioners.

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The railway commissioners decided to give the railways thirty days in which to file comments on the proposed regulations. Frank Ford, K.C., has been appointed a committee to go through the proposed regulations and to make such recommendations as to the same as he sees fit.

11. When an application is made for more than one car, the same shall be supplied and delivered by the company to the station or substation or to the carrier or to the shipper within five days after the receipt by the agent of said application and payment of the amount of the charge, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties.

12. The company shall be entitled to make a charge for a minimum weight of 100 pounds per car, and if the car is loaded under section 11, provided that section shall not apply when the car is loaded by the company.

13. When a car is to be loaded during the winter months to a point where it can have five hundred miles distance to the point of destination, the company shall be entitled to make a charge for the same.

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112. When a car is to be loaded during the winter months to a point where it can have five hundred miles distance to the point of destination, the company shall be entitled to make a charge for the same.

113. When a car is to be loaded during the winter months to a point where it can have five hundred miles distance to the point of destination, the company shall be entitled to make a charge for the same.

114. When a car is to be loaded during the winter months to a point where it can have five hundred miles distance to the point of destination, the company shall be entitled to make a charge for the same.

